

**SOCIALISM.**

Wages run rampant—A proletarian may without material for wages have successfully resisted the tyrannical of the North for years. The wages are, therefore, the boys coming in, with the captured war materials on hand, compare a far more valuable force than we had at the close of the war.

The other Yankee nation, with their provisions, now in "the hands of the law," may be able to do more.

These things are destined, in the long run, to be a great boon to the people, but let us not be deceived by appearances, the worst of our enemies. The only way, that the people trust themselves, ever shall be their strength in liberty.

We have only to buy and receive, show every kind and with the plain people, and with prices, our values, that did not cost sacrifices, over and over in the world. Let us have the use, and we will be free before many another man, the world over.

S. H. H. H.







WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1864.

SETH BRIDGMAN VS. PETER HALL



# THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1865.

## The Storm Gathering in North Carolina.

There are the strongest reasons for believing that the storm is at last being raised in the interior of this State, which must ere long be a scene of civil war, and the result of the long-continued oppression and degradation of the colored race. The storm is gathering in the interior of this State, which must ere long be a scene of civil war, and the result of the long-continued oppression and degradation of the colored race. The storm is gathering in the interior of this State, which must ere long be a scene of civil war, and the result of the long-continued oppression and degradation of the colored race.

George Miles Joy, the Yankee, has left Newbern, it would seem, and has established a paper called the "Old North State" at Beaufort. Joy commences his career with a paper which all true men wish for, and pray for.

Among the lowest of North Carolina humiliations, is the being obliged to witness the outrage of having her soil polluted by such contemptible wretches as this George Miles Joy. But there is another sign in the above from his sheet. Where does he see the "storm gathering in North Carolina?" and what is this "storm" that this low-lived Yankee gluts in the anticipation of? It is as he describes it, the "storm which is to be evanished in the North Carolina's deliverance from the remorseless jaws of the Richmond Despotism."

He says: "A real genuine, Union feeling is strengthening and increasing in every town in almost every quarter of the State." He professes to derive this information from refugees—who he says are "pouring in." Alas, that threshold happy ground on which this Yankee may plant his hopes. But he may be assured of one thing; much more of hard struggle is yet to come, before the day he hopes for will ever come. He and those to whom he looks to bring about his wishes—his co-Union workers in North Carolina—are destined to see and feel the power and strength of the Confederacy fully, far more fully than ever before tried. They who consider our cause in prospect of abandonment, whether they be on Joy's side of the line, or yet within our limits, may take for granted, that the armies of the Confederacy and the Confederate Government do not mean to go down, until every effort of which human government is capable shall be exhausted. It is yet to be seen, and we have reason to believe that this Congress will bring the matter to the light, how much of self-protection and preserving power there is in the General Government—not outside, or above, or higher than the Constitution, but within, subordinate to, and part of this sacred instrument.

We have ever believed that our forefathers who framed the seed of which our government is a pattern, never contemplated, to construct a government incapable by reason of the inherent weakness of preserving its own existence. Nor did they mean in the bestowment upon the Central Government of the war-making and war-conducting power, so to tie up the hands of the Government as that it should fight at such disadvantage as to be the sure prey of the assailants. Such action, instead of being the conduct of great men and exalted minds, would have been fit occupation for divellers and idiots. It was the purpose of the mighty men of old, who established the federal or confederated system of Government, on the foundation of a compact made by general consensus, to build a government able to bide alike the issues of war and peace. And to this end, in order that it might bring into use, and most beneficially employ the common resources for offence and defence, they yielded up to it the powers of war—as will be declared in case, as to terminate it at will. It follows plainly that whatever be necessary, for the national safety, the general Government possesses the fullest, most paramount authority to use.

And the time is at hand, for the exercise of all its constitutional authority. This war has not been conducted as though it were, as it really is, a struggle for life and the dearest of earthly rights. It has never yet been decided, as it ought long ago to have been decided, and maintained, that individual rights, privilege, opinions and conduct must be wholly subordinate to the public welfare. This social principle was much better understood in the days of Republican Rome, than in our day; and the freest people in the world, bowed with submission to the political edict, which made the individual yield always before the public necessity. It is presumed that Congress will

arrive at some distinct conclusion in this matter before its adjournment. What power has the government for carrying on war—war whose successful prosecution is essential to its continued existence? Let statesmanship duly ascertain the limit of power, and when ascertained, let the voice of imperious necessity be heeded. And let the last limit be reached before an inglorious peace be allowed.

## General Kirkland's Command.

In the congratulatory orders of Gen. Bragg, much praise is assigned to the brigade of Brig. Gen. Kirkland, for its coolness and steadiness in the late affair below Wilmington. Gen. Kirkland was among the first of the reinforcements which reached the field. To him and his command is due the credit of holding the enemy in check and preventing him from establishing his line, when the communications were cut between Wilmington and Fort Fisher. Engaged as he has been in the most arduous duties of the war, on more than one occasion severely wounded in battle, and always for most at the post of danger, Gen. Kirkland has acquired a distinguished and enviable reputation as a skillful and faithful officer. We claim the privilege to say this much of him, and could say much more with justice, if we allowed our heart to utter a full measure of tribute to a brave, generous and clever soldier and as devoted a patriot, as the army numbers in its lists.

## Death of Gen. Price.

We saw it announced a day or two since in a special despatch to the Meridian Clarion, that Major General Sterling Price died of apoplexy on the 1st of December, at Dooley's Ferry, Lafayette county, Arkansas. We did not copy the despatch, hoping the report would prove unfounded. But our Augusta exchanges received yesterday, say that Major Watson, from the Trans. Mississippi, has passed through that city, and gave the most positive assurance of the death of Gen. Price.

This intelligence will be received with universal sorrow throughout the Confederacy, and especially in the Trans. Mississippi department and in his own State of Missouri, where thousands of his fellow-citizens have recently rallied to his standard. During our entire struggle, Gen. Price has proved himself a sterling, self-sacrificing patriot and an able and beloved leader. He may not have been as great a commander as some others, but that he has been of incalculable service to the cause, none will deny. The great South-west has lost one of its chosen and trusted champions.

How is Col. Whitford since the gallant success of Gen. Lee's victory in driving back the Yankee advance on the Rappahannock? We have not heard from the brave officer, whose condition we have above enquired of. We learned that he was dangerously wounded in one of the days fighting, and afterwards heard that he had lost an arm. He has been a useful and gallant officer, and it will be gratifying to his numerous friends to know that he is recovering from his wound.

GEN. LEE AS GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.—The Richmond Examiner, in a lengthy article on Lee, and, indeed, foreshadowing the above appointment, adds the following very remarkable words, from which it will be seen that Gen. Lee is undoubtedly in favor of arming and disciplining the negroes for soldiers. If this be indeed true, there can be little doubt of the passage of the measure:

Possibly the most marked effect of all, however, would be the effect upon our enemies, of the new power vested in General Lee. They will understand from it that there is to be no child's play—that this experienced and invincible soldier does not take our affairs in hand without full power and strong determination to bring out all the fighting force of the country, and make the ruffian dog dearly rue the day when they made this struggle a war of extermination. General Lee's name is specially connected with one measure of military necessity, now before Congress, which he has strongly urged should be passed; we trust it will be passed after being first enlarged and amended to his mind. The very conception of that measure implies a grim resolve. When he demands negro soldiers, he means he means to go "through."

We are glad to see that our little paragraph a few days since, is causing the federal provisions made for the education of the indigent—soldiers and their children—by our institutions of learning, to be made public. We published a day or two ago a card from Dr. Craven relative to the liberal provision made by Trinity College; and below is given the broad and ample arrangements made by the University of North Carolina.

For the Confederate. Messrs. Editors.—It is eminently right that the attention of our fellow-citizens should be directed to the claims which our disabled soldiers and the children of others have on them for an education. The notable effort of Dr. Deems, and the others of institutions already established, are worthy of much praise. Another such effort, but of much broader extension, can be found on page 28 of the accompanying catalogue of our University, published during the year just closed. It was made first in 1867, and has been repeated annually ever since. For the last twenty-eight years it has been accepted by a yearly average of eight or ten students, some of whom are full prominent and influential civil, military and ecclesiastical positions in the Confederacy.

The offer to which I allude with a pride not uncommon to a North Carolinian, is as follows: "The faculty are authorized in all cases where the applicant is a native of this State, to receive a moral character, is believed to possess good talents and studious habits, and is unable to defray the expenses of tuition and room rent, to admit him free of charge, into any class for which he may be prepared." ALBUNUS.

We are under renewed obligations to Brig. Gen. Leventhorpe, for his courtesy in furnishing us with late foreign journals.

## The Greatest Charity of the Age.

We cannot please our friends better, we think, than by calling public attention to a new and dangerous battery recently invented by Mr. John H. Foreman, a brave Confederate artilleryman stationed at Mobile, and which has lately been brought by him to Montgomery.

During the recent session of the General Assembly of Alabama, this beautiful weapon was placed in the rotunda of the Capitol, where it was inspected by the Senators and Representatives, as well as by some of the bravest and most distinguished officers of the Confederate service, and by all who examined this terrible engine of destruction it was pronounced admirably adapted to meet the wants and requirements of places where but few men have been left to defend the nearest and dearest rights which belong to us as a people. The following description of the Foreman Gun, we extract from the columns of the Montgomery Daily Mail:

The gun is breech-loading, and 30 inch barrels, calibre .57 (the same as the Enfield rifle), and at their base are screwed into a solid piece of metal. Near the muzzle, these barrels are passed through another piece of iron, in such a manner that, when fired the balls spread themselves over one hundred and twenty feet at 600 yards from the point of discharge. It is loaded at the breech by a rapid movement, enabling the gunner to discharge his piece six times a minute. Simple in construction, it is not likely to get out of order, and can be cleaned instantaneously whenever it is needed. Triplicate breech loaders accompany each battery.

The gun carriage can be drawn by a single horse, and with but two men in charge of the battery, and whole squadrons of raiders could be made to bite the dust, and in the meantime the battery could be moved elsewhere the moment its presence was perceived by the enemy.

## North Carolina Items.

The Charlotte Bulletin says Gen. D. H. Hill passed through that place recently, under orders to report to Gen. Beauregard at Charleston.

Lieut. Col. Wm. Lee Davidson has been commissioned Colonel of the 7th Regiment, N. C. T., vice Col. Ed. Graham Haywood, relieved.

The North Carolina Times at Charlotte has been merged into the Bulletin of that place, which will hereafter be published by S. W. Whitaker—E. H. Britton, of the Times, will preside over the local department.

The Conservative mentions to the praise of the counties of Edgecombe and Sampson, that during the Yankee advance on Beaufort, almost every man of the Home Guard companies of those counties, then at Weldon, volunteered to cross the State line and fight the enemy in Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS 17TH N. C. VOLS.,

December 27th, 1865.

EDITOR WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Dear Sir:—Below I send you a list of casualties in the 17th N. C. Regiment during the operations below Wilmington, which you will please publish for the information of the parties interested:

Company B—Killed—Private C. A. Gibbs. Wounded—None.  
Company F—Killed—Private S. W. Law. Wounded—None.  
Company G—Killed—None. Wounded—Sergeant Kennedy mortally wounded and in the hands of the enemy; Sergeant W. A. Latham, severely; Private C. A. Smith, severely; Private K. S. Ayers, badly; S. P. Smith, Corporal, missing; Ezekiel Carlisle, wounded badly and missing; Reuben Mayo, severely; Private W. W. Jones, severely; Newbern Whitesides badly.

Company H—Hoodman Harrison, slightly wounded.

Company I—Killed—None. Wounded—Cullen Webb, slightly.

RETAIL IN REGIMENT

Killed..... 2

Wounded..... 10

Missing..... 1

Respectfully yours, &c.,

E. H. DAVIS,

Adj. 17th N. C. Vols.

RECENT EXPLOITS OF OUR CAVALRY.

The Charlottesville Chronicle, remarks that the mounted Cavalry of Gustav and Torbert have been before Rappahannock; Stanton and Charlottesville have been successfully covered; another combination of the enemy has been defeated.

To the two divisions of Yankee cavalry seen against Gordonsville, we opposed but two brigades of Lomax's division—McClelland's and Jackson's. Boldly attacking a superior force, Lomax drove them across the Rappahannock. General Rorer's hearing of the movement, made an immediate forced march from Harrisonburg to Lacy's Mills, nine miles in a northerly direction, and at daylight completely surprised General Gustav in his camp, taking a large number of prisoners, camp equipage, &c., and driving him down the valley.

The Chronicle learns that General Early

LOSSES IN IMBODEN'S BRIGADE.

IMBODEN'S CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Dec. 8, 1864.

The following is the official report of casualties and losses in the three original regiments of this brigade, from the 1st of May till the 1st of November, 1864:

Officer killed..... 1

Officer wounded..... 38

Aggregate..... 104

Wounded..... 589

Total killed and wounded..... 649

Captured, killed or wounded..... 231

Aggregate..... 244

Missing, fate unknown..... 15

Aggregate losses and casualties..... 902

Horses killed..... 228

ROSE VANDERLIE.

It was reported in Charlottesville on Sunday last, that the Yankee raiders in Orange burned down the farm buildings on the Hamstead estate of B. Johnson, Esq., near Liberty Mills. We learn that they did not get as far as Barboursville, as we supposed. Requirer.

DEAD.—Col. Rankins, the leader of the

dead among the Yankee officers to break out of

region some ten days ago, and who was shot

through the body in the melee, died of his

wound on Thursday night. He was Colonel

of the 24th New York Cavalry.—Danville

Register.

## Physical Resources of the Confederacy.

From the Richmond Whig.

The idea has been expressed abroad, and studiously enforced at the North, that the resources of the Confederate States, as to crime-bearing men, are on the point of exhaustion. Many well-meaning people among ourselves have yielded to the delusion, not less from a certain natural timorosity, than because of the pertinacity with which the Yankees have insisted on an assertion so repulsive with common sense and consolation. There can be no doubt that a belief of this kind, has but a powerful influence in reconciling the Yankees to a continuance of the war, and just as little doubt that a fear of the same kind, not perhaps altogether into a belief, has proclaimed whatever of despondency and distrust exists among our own people. And yet no proportion is more erroneous than that the Confederacy is exhausted for even nearly exhausted, of its arms-bearing population. On the contrary, we have around us in profuse abundance the materials of which armies are composed; in an abundance indeed quite sufficient to enable us not only to maintain our armies at their present standard of effectiveness, but to put into the field a force surpassing any that has yet been under arms on either side.

To prove this fact we have only to refer to the statistics of the United States census and compare its data with an estimate of actual losses, and diminution of resources evidently sufficient to cover all decrease in our supply of arms-bearing men. The task is one of some labor, but its results are so satisfactory as to compensate amply for all the trouble bestowed on it. Without further preface we proceed to our demonstrations.

The following table shows the whole population of the Confederate States, as determined by the United States Census of 1860:

	Total White.	White Males.
Alabama.....	626,481	270,190
Arkansas.....	324,191	171,477
Florida.....	77,748	41,118
Georgia.....	691,686	301,049
Louisiana.....	557,629	289,646
Mississippi.....	358,601	186,373
North Carolina.....	631,100	318,670
South Carolina.....	291,888	146,160
Tennessee.....	826,722	422,779
Texas.....	421,994	228,565
Virginia.....	1,047,411	526,842
	5,449,378	2,799,918

Of this number of males, three between the ages of 17 and 60 are represented by the following table, the calculations of which are based on the "proportion of life," in the State of Maryland, the only test we have at hand. Whatever may be the variation from this standard, the practical deductions are quite near enough to the truth for our purpose. The right hand column shows the number that have arrived at the age of 17 since 1860:

	Between 17 and 50.	Arrived at 17 since 1860.
Alabama.....	125,400	32,420
Arkansas.....	79,100	20,562
Florida.....	19,000	4,932
Georgia.....	13,300	36,120
Louisiana.....	37,600	22,692
Mississippi.....	36,100	22,344
North Carolina.....	145,000	37,632
South Carolina.....	67,500	17,552
Tennessee.....	195,100	50,672
Texas.....	107,600	27,420
Virginia.....	248,100	69,860
	1,290,706	321,666

1,681,856

Deducting from these numbers the natural

average mortality of four years—that is to say,

200,000 men—and we have a figure equivalent

to the number of fighting men now remaining

in the Confederacy, leaving out of account the

mortality attributable to the war.

The account thus far stands thus:

Number between 17 and 60 in 1860 1,290,706

Arrived at 17 since 1860..... 321,666

1,681,856

Deduct natural mortality..... 200,000

Aggregate remainder..... 1,481,856

To find out the number remaining within

the actual limits of the Confederacy, and

under the control of our laws, we must make

considerable deduction from these figures.—

Our estimates stand as follows:

Between 17 and 50 Arrived at 17 since 1860.

Arkansas..... 79,100 20,562

Louisiana..... 37,600 22,692

Tennessee..... 195,033 50,636

Virginia..... 124,050 26,680

272,833 68,152

340,985

Such additions as may be made to the

above by under estimates for the States named,

and by omissions for others, will be more than

counterbalanced by recruits from Kentucky,

Maryland and Missouri, and refugees from

other portions of our territory now in the

enemy's hands.

We now come to another necessary computa-

tion, for which facilities ought to exist, but for

which, unfortunately, we do not possess the

requisite data. We mean the number of men

killed in battle, or who have died of disease, or

who have been permanently disabled by the

operations of war. It is useless to attempt even

an approximation to absolute precision in an

estimate of this kind. We can only assume a

number which, in all reasonable probability,

must include the true number. If we assume,

for instance, that the casualties in General

Lee's army for this campaign have amounted

to 85,000, we shall exceed what we know to be

truth. If we suppose, of this number, 6000 to

have been killed, and 6000 permanently disabled

by wounds, we have, for this army, a reduction

of 10,000. If we assume an equal number for

the army of Tennessee, and still another

equal number for the other armies of the

Confederacy, we shall have 30,000 as the

figure within which must be included the number

of killed and permanently disabled by

wounds. Admitting extraordinary diseases—

that is to say diseases attributed entirely to the

military service, and therefore not to be calcu-

lated in the ordinary mortality, to exceed the

above number by 50 per cent., and we have 45,000 as

an estimate of the reduction from this

cause. Thus we have total reduction, during

the year, of 75,000 men. Has this year has

been more fertile in casualties than either

of the former years of the war. In the last

year the losses in battle were almost nothing.

In the second and third years, they were, per-

haps, nearly as large as in this year. Let us

therefore adopt the following estimate of losses

incurred since the beginning of the war:

1861..... 30,000

1862..... 30,000

1863..... 30,000

1864..... 75,000

Total actual loss..... 125,000

From these premises we construct the following table:

Number between 17 and 60 in 1860 1,290,706

Arrived at 17 since 1860..... 321,666

1,681,856

Deduct for ordinary mortality..... 200,000

For population within the enemy's

lines..... 340,985

For losses in battle and by unusual

diseases..... 228,000

Remainder..... 865,841

Deduct 10 per cent. for exemptions for

disability and other causes..... 86,584

Prisoners in the enemy's hands..... 50,000

Subject to military duty..... 729,257

Thus it will be seen that, making all allow-

ances for death from ordinary and extraordi-

nary causes, and for the diminution of the

arms-bearing population, there must be at this

moment within the Confederacy and subject

to the control of our laws more than 700,000

arms-bearing men. We have in our estimate,

made no allowance for those who annually

pass beyond the age of 50, because their num-

ber is small, and, moreover, they are still ca-

pable of service in the interior. But, we

will make a still further deduction of 5 per

cent, to cover the number of those who have

passed the age of 50. This number, amounting

to 36,402 is much too large, but it will serve to

compensate for deficiencies that may exist in

our estimate of probable deductions. We

find, then, at last, that we have now a force

of 662,755 fighting men. Of these one out

of every three is detailed for such purposes

as the President may deem necessary, admit-

ting that the power of detail remains in his

hands; our